The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,068.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	32	0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STEPHENS—October 23rd, at Mazagon, of brain fever and chronic dysentry, Silveria Monica, the only daughter of the late Government Pensioner Mr. Charles Stephens, of Fiume (Austria), aged 7 years, 7 months, and 3 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.—R. I. P.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

COWLEY—October 28th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. O. H. Cowley, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRIFFITHS—BAKER—October 26th, at Calicut, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. O. Dease, B.A., and the Rev. C. D. Gibson, M.A., Chaplain of Calicut, the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Senior Chaplain, to Caroline Lydia, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Baker, M.A., English Chaplain, Hamburgh.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Bayes, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave GALLE.....	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Calicut	16	„ Coconada	26
„ Beypore	15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Cochin	16	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Tuticorin	18	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	19	CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up. Leave Bombay	Nov. 16	Nov. 30	Down. Leave Bussorah	Nov. 30 & 4	Dec. 14
„ Kurrachee	6	20	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	7	21	„ Bushire	22	6
„ Muscat	10	24	„ Linga	24	8
„ B. Abbas	12	26	„ B. Abbas	26	10
„ Linga	13	27	„ Muscat	28	12
„ Bushire	16	30	„ Guadur	30	15
	Dec.				Dec.
„ Fao	17	1	„ Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "Kurrachee," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander John Lang, to the above Ports, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Calicut, Cochin, Galle and Negapatam, on Saturday, the 7th November at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

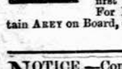
STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Woon, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

FOR BATAVIA AND THENCE TO AUSTRALIA.



THE fine fast-sailing Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" will sail on or about the 15th November. Has first class accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Arey on Board, or to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "John Elliott," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "John Elliott."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "L'Allegro," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Barque "L'Allegro."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "New Brunswick," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship "New Brunswick."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION AND TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, formerly Solo Pianist and Accompanyist with the celebrated Distin Family, the Performers on the Sax Horns, and travelled with them for a period of eight years all over the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, begs respectfully to announce that he will be happy to give instruction on the Piano, Tune Pianos, and attend Evening Parties, either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music.

Any Communications addressed to Mr. J. H. Willy, at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, or to the kind care of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, will be attended to.

Mr. John H. Willy has much pleasure in stating that he has been appointed Musical Instructor, since 1st October 1868, to the Diocesan School, Byculla, where references are kindly permitted to the Rev. E. H. DuBois.

SUBSCRIPTION AMATEUR MUSICAL PRACTICES.—Mr. Willy begs to announce that he will commence Vocal Practices of Sacred and Secular Music, consisting of Songs, Duets, Trios, Glee, Quartetts, Chorusses, &c., at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, on Tuesday, the 3rd November, and continue them every Saturday and Tuesday from half-past 7 o'clock till half-past 9. Subscription 8 Rupees per mensem. Names of intending Subscribers and Subscription to be left at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, or at Mr. Willy's Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED, a very large and beautiful selection of English Jewellery, warranted of the best quality and workmanship, comprising—

Bracelets.	Signet Rings.
Brooches.	Lady's Rings.
Ear-rings.	Shirt Studs.
Watch Guards.	Sleeve Links.
Watch Chains.	Color Studs.
Lockets.	Solitaires.
Necklets.	Charms.
Scarf Pins.	&c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Passage, in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England, via the Cape, for an European Insane. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

THE PARLOUR GYMNASIAM.—Attention is invited to this excellent contrivance for securing athletic exercise; it is accompanied by a Trapeze and seat and a series of diagrams illustrating the almost endless variety of evolutions that may be performed upon it. Price in box. Rs. 35.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.—Just to hand "Royal," "Imperial," "Double Elephant," and "Antiquarian."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.—This Filter is recommended by the highest authorities; it is the only one which remains unimpaired after long continued use.

A few No. 3 still available. Price. Rs. 38.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STATIONERY CABINETS, with folding Doors, having compartments for Paper and Envelopes of all sizes, Porcelain Slate, Date case, Drawer, two Ink Bottles, &c., Mahogany or Oak, Letter Paper size. Rs. 38.

Do. do. Foolscap do. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—The undersigned have just received several capital instruments, at very moderate prices, viz. Rs. 55, 60, 65, 80.

Negretti's Staff Officers' Binocular Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BACON.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday the 9th November, and the days following, a quantity of old and unservicable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns and Tanks Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Franjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well connected, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped.	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	6½
Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	6 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per dos. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions) Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Paris Hats	16	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S { Black Velvet Hats..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorang has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the part of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.
22nd October 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY

and

CONTINUED SUCCESS

of this

TALENTED COMPANY,

who are received each Evening with

BURSTS OF APPLAUSE

from delighted and enthusiastic audiences, who exclaim nightly,

"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"

THURSDAY, EVENING, NOVEMBER 5.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

New and Daring Acts of Horsemanship, New Jokes, &c., &c.

First time of the New and Laughable After-piece, entitled,

THE SENTINAL AND BEAR,

In which the whole of the Company will appear.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

CHARITY COMBINED with PLEASURE.

On account of the Immense Success

THE "HADDINGTON" MINSTRELS

met with at both their last Entertainments (in the P. and O. Co.'s Music Hall,) and having obtained the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, they intend giving a Performance at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

on

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9TH,

in aid of the

MERCHANT SEAMAN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

As they intend making a change in their Programme, it is to be hoped that their former Supporters will again favour them with their presence. By permission the excellent Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance. Tickets can be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen; also at CHESSON and WOODHALL'S, and at the SHIPPING OFFICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	4	Upper Boxes	2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

R. H. BERGMAN, Manager.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apello Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

CHEMISTS;

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

MEDICINE CHESTS

in

Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *travellers* and *upcountry residents*—suitable for *Individual*, *Family* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

(The only House in the Presidency.)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,

Cataract, Convave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the sale of Norton's Tube Wells, and are prepared to register orders for a consignment now on the way out.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Kunkler and Preiswerck, of Marseilles, beg to announce that they have this day established themselves in Bombay as Commission Merchants under the Style and Firm of

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Doering will sign our Firm from this date. Mr. Julius Strecker is also authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of WALTER & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Account to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.

THOMAS RANDALL.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made with Mr. Jewanjee Hormusjee, of the Byculla Hotel, for the accommodation of Visitors to the above Exhibition. Particulars will be given in future Advertisements. Parties requiring Tents should communicate with the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary,
Broach Exhibition Committee.

29th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the Roads near the Churney Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col., R. E

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 725. New Do. 285. Mazagons 640. Colabas, 120. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	499
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ p.c	Do. of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	260
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	125
600,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1120to1125
1,480,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	725
1,980,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	285
—	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freo Land	75
100,000	45,000	4,1	Nil	Mazagon Land	640
—	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	950
125,000	2,500	all	1371	Alliance Spinning	1635
20,000	2,000	all	..	Arkwright	490
350,000	5,500	all	..	Bombay	3500
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	985
—	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	320
160,000	5,000	all	..	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	250	Great Eastern	1700
25,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	675
200,000	2,500	all	..	Oriental	1950
150,000	2,500	2,300	..	Royal	1700
27,500	5,000	all	..	Victoria Spinning	2000

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
—	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	32
..	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co.	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,245,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	200	80	..	China	3
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Prudency B'k.	101
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	.. Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	67
1,250,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9½
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
..	100	20	May '67	Royal Bank	80
..	400	400	..	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	150	Apr. '67	Old Financial	44

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,270	Nov. '66	B ck Bay Co	380
800,000	3,500	1,450	..	B'bay & Bengal S.S	990
2,000,000	100	..	..	Freeo Reclamation	170
..	2,500	..	..	Iron Shipping	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 1 1-32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11d. to Is. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11 15/16d. to Is. 12 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and a-half per cent.	113¾
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 229
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 10s-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET EPORRT.

BOMBAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	235 to 237
Abole New	235 to 237
Broach	235 to 240
Dhollera	248 to 250
Bhownuggur	248 to 250
Veerawul	230 to 235
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	250 to 255
Khandeish	228 to 230
Barsee	228 to 230

Ready sale 250 Candies. Market rising.

CALCUTTA.—29th October, 1868.

The market for Government Securities was heavy; some insignificant amounts of 4 per cents sold at Rs. 5-8 and 5-8, and small pieces at Rs. 7-4 discount; a small lot of 5 per cents at the lower quotations, and some 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 9-3 premium.

A few Bank of Bengal shares changed hands at Rs. 1,740 each.

Only one lot of five shares in the National Bank sold at Rs. 138; towards the afternoon there was a buyer at Rs. 133.

Simla Bank shares were purchased, in execution of an order, at Rs. 590 each.

A sale of People's Bank shares was reported at Rs. 35, and another at Rs. 36.

A good lot of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 167½ per share of Rs. 200 paid-up.

The transactions reported in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were at Rs. 300 and 301.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares continue steady at Rs. 130, and such lots as were offered for sale in the market found ready buyers.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares were in good demand at Rs. 280; sellers were asking higher rates.

No business reported in Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 27th October, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up		Rs. 2,30,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund		17,89,657	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. Nil	89,63,315	6 2
Do. do. at Branches	,, 89,63,315 6 2		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,25,53,308	1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,36,705	10 10
Sundries		5,02,273	5 3
	Rs...	6,61,45,260	7 5

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	93,30,999 9 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		42,82,752 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.		1,28,19,743 6 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.		1,15,49,309 15 3
Dead Stock		9,65,957 11 6
Stamps		13,702 0 0
Balances with other Banks		4,35,559 3 9
Sundries		5,65,290 9 11
	Rs...	3,99,63,324 7 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,16,10,628	2 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	,, 1,45,71,407	12 11
		2,61,82,035 15 6
	Rs.	6,61,45,260 7 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Withers, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Sholapore.
Forbes, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Seliore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Hatch, Colonel, Agent for Gun Carriage, on duty, to Poona.
Darling, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Sangor.
Gough, Major, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
Nov. 4	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Catch Mandavie, Nov. 1
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
	Yorrick	Dixon	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 4	Athene	McDowall	Liverpool.
	Baracouta	Goddard	Rangoon.
	Stag	Ellis	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Royal Albert, Davies, to Cochin.
Ship George Kendall, Ward, to Colombo.
Brig Paulus, Zaugerli, to Colombo.
Ship Walter Baine, Scurr, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Thorndean, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29 Arracan ..... Jones ..... Liverpool, July 17.
Fathel Rahaman .. Syed Abdoollah, Muscat, Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29 Mula (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Furness Abbey ..... —— ..... ——
Gauntlet ..... —— ..... ——
Futtay Allum ..... —— ..... ——
British Nation ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

29 Hotspur ..... Corrigall ..... Ganjam.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN can have Accommodation in a nice locality in the Fort, on application to "X.," Office of this Paper.

STEAM SHIP "MAGDALA," having arrived with Cargo from Liverpool, 6th September, and Mauritius 23rd October, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Barque "Phœnix," from Moulmein, are requested to send their Bills of Lading to us for countersignature and take delivery of their Goods with all despatch, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Owner.

Bombay, 4th November 1868.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—Notice is hereby given that Vehar Water will be entirely shut off from the Island on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at about 6 A.M., and that the Main will probably remain closed till 6 P.M., on the same day.

Houses should therefore be provided with the requisite supply of Water on Friday afternoon.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Karoba Narayen Bhindy, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxumie Venkatesh, near the Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at Rath Jatra, which will take place on Thursday, the 5th instant, between 5½ and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 4th November 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to give Notice that he ceased to be a Partner in the firm of Scott, McClelland, & Co., Civil Engineers and Architects, on the 1st of October 1868. The business will henceforth be carried on by Mr. John Campbell and Mr. D. E. Gostling under the same name as formerly.

WALTER McCLELLAND.

4th November 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall, To-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Monday, the 2nd instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 5th November 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, who lately traded in Bombay under the names and firms of Jaitha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, Insolvent Traders.

Pussoo Jairaz and Khatao Purshotum—Petitioners.

Upon hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for Pussoo Jairaz and Khatao Purshotum, two of the abovenamed Insolvents, and upon reading the Petition of the said Pussoo Jairaz and Khatao Purshotum, the Affidavit of the said Khatao Purshotum, sworn in this matter on the Seventh day of October, instant, and the Affidavit of Michael Arkin, sworn in this matter on the Twenty-ninth day of October, instant, I do order that the said Pussoo Jairaz and Khatao Purshotum, Traders, as aforesaid, be discharged under the provisions of Section 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, from all liability in respect of the said Estate, and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jame-Jamshed."—Dated this Thirtieth day of October 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

THE most characteristic fact in connexion with the debate on Mr. Shapoorjee's motion, is the poverty of the reasoning advanced in support of the noxious Town Dues Bill. Take the speech of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. He is a rhetorician. He showed on Saturday how forcibly he could put a case, and how he could marshal his facts in its illustration. But what are the arguments he adduces for Town Dues? First, there is the argument of authority. Two years ago a Bench of Justices, deliberating on a mail day, expressed an opinion in favour of Octroi Duties. Unless the present members of the Bench are prepared to regard the opinions of the past members of the Bench as an infallible and binding authority, that argument is no argument at all. And even then what an elevated argument it is! The Government of India originally directed the Municipality to raise its revenue from house property and land. Might not that historical fact, with more reason, considering whence it is derived, be advanced on the other side? The Bench now existing, would bind itself in fetters of adamant, if it were to allow its action to be controlled by past proceedings. Nor is the fact that a resolution was passed in 1866 warrant for proceeding further with a measure shelved by its author for more than a year and a half; still less is it now an argument for Town Dues. What is the next argument? That the Bench created a deficit, that the deficit must be met, therefore it must be met by the proceeds of Town Dues. That is Mr. Nowrojee's second argument. There is a necessity for money, he says, the Municipality is in want, in desperate want, and he amplified the statement at great length. But you look in vain for scintilla of fact or reasoning in justification of the taxes which have been proposed to fill up an artificially created void. What do you get instead? A set of declarations in favour of Transit Duties. The justification of Octroi is shirked. The orator throws his strength into special pleading for Transit Duties. Cotton is to be taxed in transit—the orator blinking the fact that, if every town and village between Bombay and the cotton-fields, levied a transit rate, independently of the gross and short-sighted nature of the proceeding, Indian cotton would be unable to compete in the market with the cotton of other countries. Liverpool and Manchester, Rouen and Mulhausen, and the German manufacturing towns, would decline to pay for and the ryot would decline to grow produce that did not yield a reasonable profit. Mr. Nowrojee said nothing of this, and confined himself to a statement that a small tax would not affect the trade of Bombay. A small special tax laid on Mr. Nowrojee would not materially injure him, but it would be a gross injustice, and he would justly denounce it. The real motive for taxing cotton and other articles peeps out in the course of his speech. "The prosperity of the cotton trade in Bombay," he naively remarked, "is owing to its position." Therefore levy a tax because the cotton trade must come here. That is what we have always said. The tax is to be levied, because the merchant must pass this way. In short it is black-mail. One would think, also, from the tenor of his remarks, that Mr. Nowrojee thought Bombay is something apart from commerce and enterprise; that Bombay made itself, and that it is very obliging of the native gentlemen and landlords to permit merchants to trade in its marts, and merchant ships to enter its harbour. As he said not a word in favour of Octroi, and only, in passing, agreed that they should not fall on necessaries of life, we conclude he had nothing to say; and we have a right to infer that the whole drift and aim of the resolution he proposed is to establish Transit Duties, and place fetters on that very trade which is the source of the prosperity of his native friends. The movement is one to eliminate direct, and substitute, therefor, indirect taxation, and to confer, in so doing, a bonus upon the landlords. We ask whether those objects are such as a just and enlightened body would countenance?

Nor does the subject receive any better treatment at the adroit hands of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He also judiciously refrained from attempting any justification of Octroi Duties—he did not even try to maintain that Transit Duties were good duties. Here is a void in our exchequer, he said in effect; fill it up with the proceeds of Octroi and Transit Duties. The time has come to substitute indirect for direct taxation—this was also the cry of Mr. Dosabhoy. Hence, it is plain, that the Bill of Mr. Munguldass is but the thin end of a wedge which he and his friends will try to drive home, until he and his friends are relieved from every kind of taxation, except their share of these proposed indirect imposts. For as the immediate object of the vote against the License Tax was, as Mr. Nowrojee confessed, to take a load from the shoulders of the middle classes, so the object of this demand for Octroi and Transit Duties, especially the latter, is to pave the way for the reduction, and, if possible, final extinction of the House-tax. That aim should be steadily borne in mind. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is to take the first step and knock off one per cent. It is modest—especially when there is a deficiency. Why not a little more courage? Why not two per cent? But one is enough to show the set of the current; and forewarned is forearmed. The project is a nefarious attack upon the public interest; and the means by which it is to be accomplished—the amendment of Mr. Nowrojee—is so disingenuous that it might have been drawn in the College of Jesuits itself.

We have already commented on the speech of Captain Hancock, who, after all—except in so far as he did not take part in the plot to reduce the House-tax—really put the arguments of the Town Dues party into one sentence, that we quoted yesterday, to wit, we want the money and do not much care how we get it. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, however, takes different ground. He censures expenditure, and agrees with Mr. Connon, and he only justifies his vote on the spendthrift's plea—exceptional circumstances. Admitting that the circumstances are exceptional, we submit that they would be met by other and fairer modes than those now advocated. From the Rao Saheb's remarks we do not infer that he favours a retrograde system of taxation, except as a sort of revolutionary measure, exacted by the pressure of necessity. These are the reasons, then, for the benighted views at present in vogue on the native benches and in the recesses of the Municipal Commissioner's closet. That an artificial deficit having been created to give a reason for proposing Octroi and Transit Duties, the Bench are bound to sanction the levy of those antique modes of screwing money out of the public; that the Bench in 1866 assented, therefore the Bench in 1868 should assent; that merchants and ships are permitted to come to Bombay and are therefore legitimate subjects for vicious taxation; that indirect should be substituted for direct taxation; and that a beginning must now be made by reducing the House-tax, and levying Octroi on the consumption of the poor, and Transit Duties on trade and commerce. Let us hope that some attempt will be made on behalf of the new school of economists to present this day some better reasons; and that the Bench will not fall under the sway of those who cry, like the English Tories of old—

> .....Down with everything and up with rent!
> Their good, ill, health, wealth, joy or discontent,
> Being, end, aim, religion—rent, rent, rent!

And now, apart from the merits of the question in dispute, perhaps we may be allowed a word of commentary on the conduct of the Chairman. If he could manage to impart a little more urbanity to his manner, and a little less asperity to his tone, if he could act on firm and consistent principles in the management of business, and refrain from even the appearance of a partizanship, which we are sure he does not feel, irritation would be avoided and the deliberations of the Bench would not be a whit less dignified and use ful.

A sentence in the London telegram, which we reprint elsewhere, coupled with another published yesterday, is calculated, if correctly reported, to confirm the general distrust prevailing in Europe, and even to augment its intensity. When we read that upon the representations of Baron von Beust, the Austrian Reichsrath had sanctioned the maintenance of the army on a war footing, we confess to doubts on the authenticity of the statement. Austria, which has not yet emerged from an almost bankrupt condition, which still feels the burden of a great and disastrous war, which, it was surmised, would need years of peace to work out reforms and gain stability, now puts her army on a war-footing. There must be some potent reason for a step so onerous. What is feared? Russian manœuvres on the Danube, Prussian pressure on South Germany, or French menaces towards the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Schelde? Not danger from the French, certainly, for the *Moniteur*—and this is the worst sign—apologizes for the unexpected armament of Austria. The official organ of France has gone out of its way to vindicate the measure adopted at Vienna. Is there a subterranean channel between the Tuileries and Schoenbrunn? At one time it was hinted that in case of trouble Austria would appear as the ally of France, and the support afforded to the proceeding of the Austrian Government by the French Court seems to give shape and colour to what was a mere guess. Unfortunately the telegraph does not import the faintest inkling of what von Beust advanced in support of his military policy, and the naked facts are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless these facts are as menacing as they are naked, and afford additional evidence that the people of Europe are more exposed than ever to the perils and the scourge of war.

A CENSUS of the whole of Oudh is to be taken on the night of Monday, the 1st February 1869.

ONE of the facts communicated in the interesting budget of telegrams we publish this morning, is not new to the readers of Indian journals. We refer to the assertion of the "Daily News" of Oct. 29, that "Sir Stafford Northcote has ordered the installation of the young Maharajah of Mysore." The young Maharajah of Mysore was installed on the 22nd September, and probably enough the "Daily News" learned the fact from the Indian press.

THE "Indian Daily News" of the 30th ult. observes—"There were rumours in Bombay very lately that, owing to the state of the accounts, the proceeds of taxation were held back and not paid into the municipal cash-chest. The allegations were, however, timely inquired into by the Municipal Commissioner, the laxity of the implicated officers punished, and a scandal saved. Similar promptness of action might have saved Calcutta a late scandal, for there was no absence of rumours."

THE "Mofussilite" says—"We believe that the question of Post Office orders for India has been decided in England, as an order for "five pounds" arrived in this station on Thursday, but as neither the Treasury Officer or the Postmaster had received any advice on the subject, it was not of course 'honoured.' We believe it was a Post Office order, so that the Treasury Officer could not cash it."

MAJOR-GENERAL BROOKE TAYLOR was entertained at dinner by the 5th Lancers on Thursday evening. The excellent band of the regiment performed a choice selection of music, and the whole went off with great "eclat"—*Lucknow Times, Oct.* 31.

WE hear that Captain Tredway Clarke will resume his old appointment of Secretary to the Commissioner.—*Bangalore Herald, Oct.* 31.

WE observe that Major-General Marshall, Military Secretary to the Madras Government, is about to resign the post and return to England. Colonel Silver, and Major-General Wilde, commanding the Huzara field force, are mentioned individually as likely successors.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty, accompanied by his personal staff, will leave Ootacamund for the Presidency on the morning of the 10th November, and is expected to arrive here on the 12th idem.—*Madras Times.*

WE learn from Madras (says the "Indian Daily News" of the 30th ult.) that Mr. Thomas Jones's report in connection with the revision of the establishment of the Madras Small Cause Court, is considered satisfactory. His Excellency Lord Napier and the Hon'ble Mr. Norton, Advocate-General, speak in favourable terms of it. It is probable that Mr. Jones will be detained in Madras for some time as Special Commissioner for the revision of public establishments.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

MUCH as has been said and written on the subject of female education in India, it is doubtful, perhaps, whether, as regards results, we are at the present time in any better position than when the Bethune Female School was founded in Calcutta, nearly twenty years ago. The prejudice against female education is so deeply rooted, and the native mind is so slow to admit, even if it perceives the utility of such education, that we may fairly expect to see the barrier of caste broken down before the zenana shall have given way to the school-room. Miss Carpenter's visit, a short time since, awakened a degree of enthusiasm in certain native circles, and led to the subject being freely talked about; but we doubt whether any higher result than enthusiasm was achieved. The novelty of the visit, the disinterestedness of the object, the self-abnegation of the task, secured for this lady a reception, the cordiality of which, we fear, has been misapprehended by her for hearty co-operation in the cause. But by those who had given the subject any attention and who were acquainted with the much-speaking quality of the native character, all this was regarded as little more than complimentary sound and fury, signifying nothing. As long as Miss Carpenter could remain amongst them the sun of native eloquence shone dazzlingly. But whith her departure the luminary suddenly became extinguished, and we have heard no more about the matter.—*Indian Daily News, Oct.* 30.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 15TH OCTOBER.

THE progress of the unparalleled Revolution in Spain is of course the prominent topic here; absorbing the spoken and printed gabble of the moment to the extent of procuring for us an almost total respite from the absurd assertions and speculations of those who have so persistently preached up the imminence of war, until the public had almost come to look, from day to day, for the official proclamation of its actual commencement, though no one pretended to know how, why, or between whom the fighting so obstinately declared to be imminent was to take place.

The passive attitude of the Spanish people, which during the few days of the inauguration of the movement seemed to betoken apathy on the part of the great body of the nation, is now seen to have been the result of the fact that the entire people was ready for the change and waiting only for the giving of the appointed signal by the leaders of the insurrection. The Provincial Centres appear to have waited for the "pronouncing" of the capital; and the latter to have waited only for the arrival of the propitious moment for declaring itself on the revolutionary side. The news of the defeat of Marshal Novaliches was accepted as giving the needed signal, and the city had pulled down every emblem of the royal power, dressed itself in flowers and flags, in honour of the Revolution, within an hour after the reception of the welcome tidings. The news of the *Pronunciamento* of Madrid decided the rising of the rest of the country, and the monarchy that had subsisted for fifteen centuries crumbled away in fifteen days. The bringing in of the wounded from the three engagements of Santander, Ascola, and Cordova—the only points at which the royal troops gave battle to the insurgents before fraternising with the people—has been the only saddening feature amidst the universal order and rejoicing. All the wounded are being tended with equal care and devotion; the victorious nation making no distinction, in its treatment of them, between friend and foe. The state of Novaliches, the greater part of whose jaw was shot away at Ascola, is considered to be very precarious; and several of his officers have also been severely wounded. Still the movement thus far has been the most orderly, amiable, and inocuous uprising imaginable. The populace of Madrid had 40,000 weapons in its hands for 48 hours, and made no other use of these dangerous playthings than to perambulate the streets therewith, ready to strike terror into any who should have attempted to disturb the public peace. But as it became evident that the entire capital and country were of one mind, the Junta issued an order for the giving up of these unneeded weapons, and this order was at once obeyed with the utmost readiness and good temper.

By one of those curious coincidences which would seem unnatural if found in a novel, the last Bourbon sovereign's reign has come to an end on the anniversary of her accession; Isabella the Catholic having ascended the throne of her ancestors on the 29th of September 1833, and executed her descent from the same on the 29th of September 1868. The heavy, massive, gross, and ugly *physique* of the dethroned Queen, her unfortunate training, and her unedifying history, are too well known to call for notice. The two redeeming points in her personality are the air of majesty which she so readily and naturally assumed in the exercise of her regal functions, and great kind-heartedness in regard to such suffering as came under her individual notice! Rather a small stock in trade for carrying on the business of royalty in the present century.

The Chateau of Pau, in which the ex-Queen, her family, and her Court, are at present residing, is one of the finest old buildings still in existence. This ancient palace, which has seen as many changes as the royal race by whom it has always been cherished, was built about the year 984 of our era, by Centulle-le-Vieux, sixth sovereign of the little Middle-Age kingdom of Bearn; and was known as "the Castel de Pal," from the *pali* (stakes, palissades) with which the petty, but haughty, potentate marked out the ground which was to form its park. *Pal*, or, as it is written in the Bearnais dialect, *pau*, became the designation of the new palace, and subsequently, of the town that gradually grew up around it, the delightful winter refuge of so large and brilliant a colony of English and American seekers after bright sunshine and mild temperature during the months so inclement elsewhere. The Bearnais sovereigns had henceforth made it their favourite residence; and Gaston-Phœbus, the princely troubadour, whose songs are still in honour among the peasantry of the region, and who shone in the firmament and the crusade as brightly as in the administration of his little kingdom, enlarged and beautified it about the end of the 14th century. The readers of Froissart will remember the enthusiastic descriptions, given by the unrivalled chronicler, of the delights and splendours of the Court of this prince, the most brilliant of the epoch, as its master was "the richest and most magnificent of the sovereigns of the time;" and who, says the old historian, "had discovered the art of having his money box always full, without impoverishing or harrassing his subjects, who lived in peace and happiness under his sceptre." On the 12th of November 1482, the first parliamentry assembly of Bearn was convoked by "their Most Serene King and Lord, Monsieur Francois Phœbus, by the Grace of God King of Navarre, Duke of Nemours, of Gandia, of Montbanc, and of Penafiel, and by the same Grace, Count of Foix, Lord of Bearn, Count of Bigorre and of Rivegorce, Viscount of Casselbon, of Marsan, of Gavardan, and of Nebouzan, Lord of the town of Balagner, and Peer of France." The assembly was very numerous, say the old chronicles, and king and notables mutually pledged themselves to justice and to loyalty. This little kinglet, in whom the idea of a constitutional sovereign had evidently begun to form itself, and who was adored by his subjects, fell a victim to apoplexy (or, as it was suspected, to poison administered by the emissaries of the King of Castille). Leaving no child, he was succeeded by his twelve year old sister, Catherine, who thus became the richest heiress of Europe, and the suitors for whose hand became so numerous, that it was at last determined to convoke the whole of her subjects to decide by a plurality of votes, as to who should be her future husband! This earliest instance of universal suffrage occurred in 1483; the deputies, elected by the people, assembled in the great hall of the Chateau, and voted by ballot; their votes being given for Jean d'Albret, who was then proclaimed the husband of Catherine, and King of Bearn and Navarre. The King having lost Navarre, the Queen used to say to him, "Don Juan, had you been born Catherine, and I had been born Don Juan, we had never lost our Kingdom of Navarre!"

The son and successor of the royal pair so oddly united, married Marguerite de Valois, sister of Francis I. of France; and gave birth, in the old Chateau, to the future Henri Quatre, who added the Crown of France to that of his ancient inheritance.

The Chateau of Pau continued to be a favourite residence of the old race of princes. Calvin, persecuted by the Sorbonne, sought refuge at the Court of Bearn, under the brilliant auspices of Marguerite de Valois, who counted among her ladies of honour, the fair Anne Boleyn, the future wife and victim of the cruel voluptuary Henry the Eighth of England. Poets, savans, wits, minstrels, players, sportsmen, and priests, already in incipient revolt against Rome, made this Court famous throughout Europe.

Such is the history of the stately dwelling in which a descendant of Henri IV. has now sought refuge; and in which she is treated, by the Emperor's orders, with exactly the same ceremonial and observance as that of the Tuileries. It is said, however, that the Emperor is much displeased with the passage of the ex-Queen's manifesto, which seems to declare that she means to make her present refuge the basis of future attempts to regain the power she has lost; and that this displeasure may possibly hasten her ex-Majesty's departure for the capital of "the most august of all sovereigns," which is probably fated to be her residence for some time to come.

Apoplexy has been busy for a week past in this region. The Duke de Valny, step-father of the Marquis de Caux, husband of Patti—the "goose with the golden eggs," who has been silly enough to purchase a title which can only be made available by the proceeds of her talent—was struck down a few days since at his villa at Passy; Colonel Fredericks, an aide-de-camp of the Czar, fell dead on Sunday last on the race ground of Longchamps, in the midst of the crowd of spectators assembled to see the races; and the Emperor's cousin and constant friend, Count Walewski—son of the late ex-King Jerome and the beautiful Duchess Colonna, and named after her husband's estate of Walewice, in Poland,—fell dead on entering the apartments engaged for him and his family in one of the hotels of Strasburg. He had just superintended the bringing upstairs of the Countess, who being ill had to be carried upstairs in a chair, to the rooms engaged for them; when on turning to speak to his daughter—born the day on which the Treaty of Peace was signed here in 1855, between the Allies and Russia—he exclaimed, "A glass of water! quick! quick! Bring a Doctor!" and fell dead at his daughter's feet. His remains were brought to this city, and placed in a *chapelle ardente*, and on Saturday a magnificent funeral, at the Emperor's expense, marked the sense entertained of the worth of the deceased. An immense display of troops was made as a mark of honour; soldiers forming a hedge from the church of the Madeleine to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. Almost all that is eminent in the world of France was to be seen in the long procession that followed the hearse, and the dense crowd filled the entire line of thoroughfare taken by the *cortege*, and testified by its attitude the feelings of respect and regret so generally entertained for the deceased statesman.

That eccentric ex-potentate the dethroned Duke of Brunswick, equally renowned for his vices, his vanity, his black silk wig, his wonderful store of diamonds, and his lawsuits, has just been figuring again in one of the latter. He has already been sued by almost every one whom he has ever employed, from the constructor of the staircase of his mansion in the Avenue de Friedland, to the scribe whom he engaged to write a descriptive catalogue of his beloved diamonds; and he has now been sued by a poor florist, from whom he had had flowers to a considerable amount, and who was compelled to resort to this method of compelling his ex-royal customer to pay for them.

The attempted importation of bull-fights into France has proved a failure; the *impresario*, by whom the unlucky attempt has been made in connexion with the Havre exhibition, having just wound up his enterprise with a loss of 18,000 francs.

Patti has been singing here with great *eclat*, in splendid voice, and as bewitching as ever. We shall have her, however, only a month, as she is engaged for Berlin and Petersburg. Offenbach has just brought out two new *bouffa* operettas, as the Bouffes; but he seems to be exhausting himself. Both "The Enchanted Fife" and "Tulipatan" are heavy and dull; with the exception of the exquisite trio, sung by the heroine, the husband, and the lover—"I smell truffles!"—and which is a gem of the first water. There is nothing to be said of either, except that they are just as extravagant and unedifying as their predecessor, while utterly deficient in the joyous melodic charm which have gained so wide a reputation for their author.

George Sand's new play *Cadio*, just brought out at the Odeon, is a failure. It reads well; and this, perhaps, explains the inflated praises and felicitations addressed by Victor Hugo to the great novelist, in a telegram which reached here just as the fact of a *fiasco* had been made undeniably evident to all concerned. Nothing can be heavier or more dull than this last attempt of George Sand to obtain a place in the world of art headed by Shakspeare and Moliere

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DEATH OF DR. LONGLEY.

THE death of the Archbishop of Canterbury flings another piece of Church patronage into the hands of Mr. Disraeli. At this moment the gift of the Primacy is not only gratifying to the natural pride of the man, but may prove invaluable to the political tactician. He may translate, and thus practically make two appointments, or he may appoint directly a dean or some parish priest. But if the lucky chance brings advantages it is not without disadvantages, for anything short of a judicious selection may make as many enemies as friends. Strange freak of fortune that places the cho

threw some red powder in his eyes and snatched away the bundle of notes from his hands and then ran away. He could not identify the man. This circumstance roused the suspicions of his master, who immediately gave the prisoner in charge of the police. On enquiry being made Abdool Ally, an energetic police officer, found about Rs. 19,150 in the houses of Durjah and another woman, with whom the prisoner had deposited it. The prisoners were yesterday placed at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, on charges of criminal breach of trust, &c., and they were remanded to jail till Saturday next.

LUXAMON PANDOONEE, a compositor in the "Bombay Town Press," yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—I am a compositor in the "Bombay Town Press," and reside in Coombarwada. I know two persons named Gopall Luxamon and Sitta Luxamon. They were in the habit of coming to a liquor shop opposite to my house. On Wednesday, the 21st October last, I left my house in the morning about 9 o'clock to go to my work as usual, leaving my wife Eswada in charge of the house. I returned from work about 5 P.M. and found the door of my room locked. I enquired of my neighbours for my wife, but could get no information about her. I reported the matter to the police and went in search of her, but could not find her. In consequence of information received, I have reason to believe that my wife has been enticed away by Gopall and Sitta, and is now with them in a house at Dongree near the County Jail. When she left my house there were on her person gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 125 in silver, which has been taken from my box. I charge Gopall and Sitta with enticing away my wife for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her, and pray that a warrant may issue for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.—His Worship, on the above information, granted a warrant for the apprehension of the parties named therein.

A NEW VESSEL FOR THE OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengel Steam-ship Company's steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, arrived in port at one o'clock yesterday morning. The "Magdala" left the Mersey on the afternoon of the 6th September with a cargo of 5,000 packages piece-goods and 1,200 tons coal, besides stores for the Company, and arrived at Port Louis on the 18th October, resuming her voyage on the 23rd, after taking in upwards of 14,000 bags of sugar, completing the entire voyage from Liverpool to Bombay in 58 days, including over five days' stoppage at the Mauritius; or fifty-two and a half days under steam, with a reduced consumption of coal. The "Magdala" was built by Messrs. Earle, of Hull, for the overland freight route, and takes her departure for Suez on the 20th instant. Her length is 346 feet over all, breadth 35, and depth 25½ feet; nominal horse power 300.

ALARMING FIRE IN CAMATEEPOORA.

LAST night a fire broke out in the Camateepoora division of the native town which proved rather destructive and excited not a little alarm in its neighbourhood. In Tank street near the Khara Talao is a large two-storey godown which yesterday evening was stored with jute and gunny bags. Fire was seen breaking out in this at about six in the evening, and the alarm was at once given. In brief time three steam fire engines were in readiness—from Mazagon, Mandavie and Camateepoora—and a manual engine was also brought from Pydownie. A plentiful supply of water was got from the tank close to the fire, and the jets were soon in operation, under the management of Mr. Edgington, Mr. Bailey superintendent of the division, and the other members of the European constabulary. A number of men were also set to work in removing the material from the burning premises, and, although considerable annoyance was got from the falling tile-roof and the floor of the upper storey, the work was pretty successful. But a sensation was imparted to the proceedings by the fact that a godown filled with combustible stores was quite close to the fire. The burning premises consisted of a godown some forty yards in length, and south of this was a three-storied building used as a godown by Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co., and filled with turpentine oils and other inflammable property to the value of several lakhs of rupees. There was only a small narrow low building separating this from the fire, and so some fear was entertained that the flames might soon spread to it. The keeper, in fact, had opened the windows, and was preparing to pitch his goods to the streets, and apparently smash the whole of the hose. But this did not agree with the idea of preservation of property and so the godown was closed and the exertions of the fire brigade directed to the southern portion of the burning building. Fortunately there was little or no wind at the time, and what with the full supply of water and the well directed energies of those in charge, the fire was got under in the course of a couple of hours, without injuring any property save that in which it originated. The jute godown,—which belonged to Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee—was, however, almost entirely destroyed and a great portion of the jute and material stored therein rendered valueless. No estimate could be given last night of the value of the jute stuffs destroyed and which belonged to Messrs. Vellu Pharpia and Banjee Tookerjee. By nine o'clock scarcely any fire was left among the *debris*.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH NOVEMBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Gunoo Rama, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing two pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Soideen Jugoo. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—4TH NOV.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY.—Christopher Kneebone, a European, was charged with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company by travelling in a railway carriage with out having paid his fare. The prisoner was convicted and fined five rupees.

RITUALISM AT MANGALORE.

THE following, which we take from a Madras paper is a "decision" by the Bishop of Madras on points referred to him on the occasion of his recent visit to Mangalore:—

"Having considered the matters submitted to me with reference to the furniture and ornaments in the church at this station, I decide—

"That the reredos or black board with white pillars and triple arch, and the super altar be not restored.

"That the Lord's table be moved forward so that the windows behind it can be opened. The light complained of as streaming under the table can easily be stopped by a cloth falling behind the table.

"That the cross made of cloth and gold lace for the table cloth be replaced.

"That the words 'Holy, Holy, Holy' in brass letters, with the addition of the words—'is the Lord of Hosts'—so as to complete the sentence formed in Isaiah vi., 3—be replaced over the central east window.

"That the credence table, which was let into the south wall and the candlestick holders which were on the communion rails be not replaced.

"That the brass monogram I. H. S. be placed on the front panel of the pulpit; and that the pulpit be slightly turned so that the preacher shall face the south-west corner.

"That the reading desk with its chair be in the same position in which Mr. Bartlett placed them, and that the lectern be fixed into the chancel step close to where it was.

"That the three hanging lamps near the pulpit and reading desk be raised, so that no one walking from the communion rails shall be in any risk of striking against the central lamp; nor the preacher be inconvenienced by that near to the pulpit; and that all three be on the same level.

"That the font be removed to the side of the pulpit, so that the congregation can conveniently witness the administration of the rite of Baptism. This arrangement will require that the seats on both sides of the church should all be thrown back by about eighteen inches.

"I venture to add that, if at any time there should be a desire to improve the church, I would suggest the following works:—

"The erection in the place of the present central east window of a window of a stained glass having some neat and appropriate pattern.

"The substitution in the place of the reading desk, chair and of the pulpit, of a chair and pulpit of a lighter construction, corresponding with the reading desk.

"Two chairs for the north and south end of the Lord's table, and carpet, or pattern in chunam for the space within the communion rails."

THERE is joy in the artillery department at Berlin. After having so long yielded the palm to Armstrong, Krupp, it is asserted, has at length defeated his rival. You will remember that early this summer a competitive trial of the two guns was held in the artillery ground at Tegel, near Berlin, when the native product came off second best. Great consternation prevailed at the time, and the King, the Princes, and Princesses who had come to witness the triumph of the Prussian weapon rode, not best pleased, home. Since then an improvement, the nature of which has not transpired, has been introduced, and, it seems, most successfully. At the trial, which has just come off, Krupp's 72-pounder smashed the nine-inch plates—said to be the strongest in use—at each round. What, then, must his guns of more formidable calibre accomplish, if remodelled on the new pattern?—*Berlin Letter (of Sept. 30) in The Times.*

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations only, was held in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday, at which there were present:—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., President; the Hon'ble B.H. Ellis, the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble Alexander Brown, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

BILL TO EMPOWER THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY TO RAISE A LOAN.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General said: May it please your Excellency,—The financial embarrassments of the municipal exchequer ever since the exisiting Act came into operation are known to all of us, and as is pointed out in the statement of objects and reasons, at that time the municipal fund was considerably in debt, the deficiency in 1865, being estimated at nineteen lakhs of rupees. It has been quite impossible for us to have sufficient money to carry on the current expenditure of the Municipality, and there has been no cash balance available, partly owing to the large outstandings that a year ago were stated to have been upwards of twenty lakhs, which, however, by July last were reduced to between twelve and thirteen lakhs of rupees. In consequence of this deficiency, an application was made some months ago by the Justices to your Excellency's Government for a loan of upwards of six lakhs of rupees, but it was refused, and, then, reference having been made to the standing counsel of the Bench, in order to discover whether money could be borrowed for the purpose of providing a cash balance, he gave it as his opinion that money could not be raised for that purpose. Accordingly, a few months ago the Bench considered the question and referred to the Standing Committee, namely, the Finance Committee the task of devising some means of extricating the Municipality from its present financial embarrassments, and providing a cash-balance. The committee took the matter into their consideration, and reported to the Bench in the terms which are stated in the statement of objects and reasons. They recommended: "That an application should be made to Government to permit a short Act to be passed, authorising the Bench to borrow a sum of not more than eight lakhs, on the security of the house-rate, at a maximum rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in eight years." That, sir, when it came on for consideration by the Bench was unanimously adopted by them, and your Excellency will see that they passed the resolution in these terms, and also recommended that the Act should provide: "That in addition to the interest on the loan, a sum not less than one lakh annually be set aside from the proceeds of the house-rate, to form a sinking fund—the said sinking fund to be invested either in Government securities or in the purchase of debentures of the Municipality." A short Act was accordingly drawn up and drafted by myself, and I will now, without further preface, move that the bill be read a first time. It was prepared by the Municipal Commissioner and others well able to advise him upon financial matters and it has been revised by me; and for these reasons, and also for those given in the statement of objects and reasons, I do now move that the bill be read a first time.

The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy: Sir,—At this the first reading I do not wish to offer any objection. But I must confess that until the Municipal Commissioner's budget is disposed of, I do not feel myself in a position to give my opinion as to whether this loan is necessary or not. For instance, the Bench have sanctioned the borrowing of large sums of money for drainage and some other purposes. I know that the drainage scheme has been given up, and perhaps there is a good sum of money remaining in the hands of the Commissioner which might have been borrowed for drainage purposes, and not used; and until I obtain all this information I am not in a position to say whether at the second reading, I shall oppose or support the bill.

The bill was then read a first time. The second reading was fixed to take place at the next meeting.

BILL TO EXEMPT H. H. MEER ALI MOORAD FROM THE ORDINARY PROCESS OF THE CIVIL COURTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield said: Sir,—I beg to move the first reading of Bill No. VI. of 1868: "A bill to amend the schedule annexed to Act No. V. of 1867" (Bombay)" The object of the bill is to allow the name of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad, to be placed in the list of persons exempted under Bombay Acts XII. of 1866 and V. of 1867 from the ordinary process of the Civil Courts, and at the same time to revise the schedule, so as to classify the persons named therein, according to their rank. By Act XII. of 1866, the Ameers of Sind whose names are entered in the schedule, are subject to the decrees of the Civil Courts, but the latter are enforced by the Commissioner in order that that officer may reserve a sufficient portion of their income to admit of their living respectably. Meer Ali Khan, in whose favour this schedule is to be revised, was the son of Meer Rustom Khan, the late ruler of Upper Sind. In this bill, a section is also introduced, empowering the Governor in Council to amend the schedule of Act XII. of 1866, so as to include any other Ameer of Sind, and avoid the necessity of having recourse to legislation when any modification is required in the list of persons privileged under section 15 of Bombay Act XII. of 1866. I beg to move that this bill be now read a first time.

The bill was read a first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy said he wished to ask the hon'ble member one question, and that was, whether the provisions of the bill would exclude this gentleman from the operation of the Civil Courts, for debts already incurred to persons who might have lent him money under the supposition that he was not exempt from the process of a Civil Court? If the Act was not to apply to future debts incurred by this gentleman, he (Mr. Munguldass) had no objection to it, as people would know that if they advanced money to those who were exempted they would do so at their own risk. But if His Highness was already indebted to people and this bill was to apply to his past debts, he (Mr. Munguldass) should oppose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield: The provisions of this bill will not exclude people from suing this gentleman, who will be as much under the jurisdiction of Civil Courts as he is now. If he contracts debts he will still be liable for them. The Commissioner may set aside a fair sum of money for his maintenance, but if he (Meer Ali Moorad) incurs debts he will still be liable. As this is not a bill, your Excellency, that involves any question of public importance, I do not propose to send it before a select committee, and I therefore move that it be read a second and third time, and passed.

The bill was read a second and third time, and passed.

BILL FOR THE LEVY OF TOWN DUES IN BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy said: Sir—It is no doubt desirable that the Council should be in a position to know the opinions of the leading members of the Bench in regard to the different interests they are supposed to represent. With this desire, the Justices proceeded to consider the question at their meeting yesterday, but the discussion has not been brought to a conclusion, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday next. I beg, therefore, with your Excellency's permission, to move that the consideration in detail of the Town Dues Bill be deferred till the next meeting of the Council.

Colonel Marriott said he would take this opportunity to notice an opinion prevalent outside the Council which had received some encouragement from within the Council. He alluded to the opinion that the appropriate function of the Legislature in respect of municipal taxation in Bombay, was to give effect to the wishes of the Bench of Justices. He then alluded to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, in the debate on the second reading, to the effect that he (the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis) would usually leave such questions of taxation to the Municipality, and that it was only because the proposals in the present bill touched imperial interests, that he made an exception in this case. That seemed to him (Colonel Marriott) to suppose a most unreasonable delegation of governmental power and responsibility. He conceived the essential character of the municipal constitution, to be the committal to the Justices, of the control and appropriation of the funds provided by the Legislature for municipal purposes; and that it was never intended to commit to that small body, the practical power of taxing the remaining 800,000 inhabitants of the city, at their pleasure, for municipal purposes. He entirely agreed in the reasonableness of the present proposal to postpone the further consideration of this bill until the result of the discussion now pending in the Bench of Justices should be known; because those discussions turned partly upon the necessity for any taxation, a point quite within their province; and indeed any expression of opinion about the taxation would necessarily have the careful attention of the Council. Therefore, whilst taking the opportunity to express his opinion on the common misapprehension which he had noticed, he entirely agreed in the propriety of postponing the further consideration of the bill until the result of the deliberation of the Bench should be known.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said: The hon'ble member (Colonel Marriott) has not very clearly apprehended my remarks, yet there is just a sufficient amount of apprehension in them to require correction. I did say, sir, that as a member of Government—not as a member of this Council—that I thought it was more becoming not to take a prominent part in a discussion which related specially to the local affairs of the city of Bombay, there being a large body of intelligent and influential inhabitants of the city who are usually referred to by Government upon all matters of local administration, and I thought it was not becoming upon ordinary occasions for a member of Council to interpose and put forward views which might be supposed to be the views of Government, with an air of authority which they did not deserve. Upon the particular occasion of the second reading of this bill, I thought exception ought to be made, because, in the first place, other interests than those of the locality were said to be affected, the interests of up-country cotton growers, the interests of the consumers in England, and imperial interests, and at the same time there was not anything like unanimity of feeling among the Justices themselves. But, sir, I do not concur with the honourable member in saying that we should not give any weight whatever, or defer to, the wishes of the Bench of Justices. No doubt, sir, we, who are sitting round this table here, are very much more intelligent than the Bench of Justices. (Laughter.) That must be admitted; but although we may flatter ourselves on this account, I do not think that we have the same intimate knowledge of the local affairs of Bombay, as the very large majority of them have. I can only say for myself that having only been resident here for a very few years, I have not the same direct interest in this matter as those who have been residing here all their lives, such as my friends, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and others. I shall be glad to pay great deference to the opinions of those who are more fully interested in local affairs than we ourselves are, and so long as the interests of Bombay only are affected, I do not see that it is becoming in a member of Council to take any prominent part in the discussion. I have already said there were reasons which induced me to deviate from the usual practice, as also your Excellency, I believe. Therefore the case was an exceptional one. But I do maintain that in considering local taxation we should be guided mainly by the wishes of the people who have to pay the taxes; and as long as the wishes so expressed do not injure others, I really do not understand why, simply because we are supposed to be more intelligent than all the Justices, we should throw cold water upon anything they do.

The third reading of the bill was then postponed. A notice of motion given by the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott for the introduction into the bill of a section empowering the levying of license-tax on professions and trades, and for levying taxes on carriages and animals, was withdrawn.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield said that as no communication had been received from Colonel Sir W. Merewether regarding the wishes of the inhabitants of Kurrachee, in reference to the Kurrachee Municipal Bill he (Mr. Mansfield) begged to move for an extension of time for presenting the report of the Select Committee.

The Council was then adjourned.

(We defer a report of the proceedings in regard to the "Bill for City Surveys and amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act 1863" which passed the second reading, until to-morrow.)

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

WE yesterday published the first portion of the discussion on Town and Transit Duties, which took place at the adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices on Monday. The following is the remaining portion:—

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said—I will endeavour to detain the Bench as short a time as possible. (A laugh.) The question that is now to be discussed is this, whether it is necessary and advisable that the proposed town dues should be levied to meet the municipal expenditure or not. I think that is a question, gentlemen, that has been discussed for many years. It was deliberately and carefully discussed long ago, and the Bench then appointed a committee, composed of gentlemen of mercantile experience, both native and European. The report of that committee was duly laid before the Bench. It was carefully discussed, and the Bench took the further necessary step to request a member of the Legislative Council to bring in a bill founded on that measure and the report of the committee. That resolution was adopted by the Bench, and the member of Council accordingly, at the request of the Bench, brought in the measure. I will read the letter the Bench wrote to him on that occasion:—

To the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

SIR,—Referring to the report submitted to the Bench by the committee appointed to consider and recommend on what articles and at what rate town duty should be levied, I have the honour to inform you that the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, in quarterly meeting assembled on the 9th day of July instant, having taken into consideration the said report, passed the following resolution thereon, viz:—

"That the report of the Town Duties Committee be adopted, and the Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council an Act sanctioning the imposition of town duties upon imports as recommended by the committee or as may deem expedient to the Council."

I have also the honour to forward herewith a printed copy of the report above referred to.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. S. LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 14th July 1866.

Mr. Gumpert—That's the letter that was written on mail day. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Gentlemen, you cannot now urge that as an argument. The resolution was come to and that was written in a mail day, but why did you not object to the resolution? That question was fully discussed in all its aspects by the different members of the community, European and native, and all the arguments that could be brought forward were laid before the public. The Bench was fully congnizant of these, and considered them all, and after full, mature deliberation and full discussion they came to the resolution and took the step advisedly and deliberately and considerately. Cries of "no, no," and a voice—"The Bench did nothing of the kind." That question was discussed in Bombay for a long time, and there were suggestions from gentlemen of the highest position made through the medium of the papers and otherwise. There is no doubt the Bench was fully cognizant of these in all their aspects and bearings, and they came to the resolution that it was necessary to have this bill to meet the municipal debts.

Mr. Sorabjee—For specific purposes.

Mr. Nowrojee—No; for municipal purposes.

Mr. Sorabjee—No; for specific purposes.

Mr. Nowrojee—I say for municipal purposes. ("Order" from the chair.) Well, it is an objection that these purposes were particularly defined in the preamble of the bill then brought in. Well—for I am to do justice to this matter—(a laugh)—I am not to be partial—it thus stands in the preamble:—

Whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for the construction of the drainage works, improvements of the water supply, and other permanent municipal improvements within the city of Bombay, it is enacted as follows.

Gentlemen, that was the immediate necessity then, and therefore that is mentioned prominently in the preamble as the immediate cause of action, the immediate necessity for which the money was required, and for raising which this bill was brought. Well, gentlemen, it is contended that the money is not required for that purpose now, but is required for a different purpose, and that therefore the member of Council who proposed the bill has no right or title whatever to proceed with it. Gentlemen, I think that is not right. The necessity on that occasion truly was to provide funds for the water supply and other municipal improvements. But is there no necessity now? (Hear, hear.) I fully admit that the honourable member brought this bill on the assumption that money was required and wanted for municipal purposes, and if no money is now required for municipal purposes, I think he should abandon that bill. And right glad he would be to abandon it. (Hear, hear.) He does not, so far as I understand his sentiments, take any delight in additional taxation or in forcing burdens on the people—(hear, hear)—which are already highly taxed. But he finds it a necessity this has been led to by the Municipal Commissioner's budget, which will be immediately laid before you and will come on after this discussion. It appears from the budget that there is a deficiency in the municipal finances caused by the extinction of a tax that had been imposed by the Legislature for municipal purposes—I mean the municipal license-tax. That tax being about to cease before the end of the year, a special meeting and took into consideration whether it was advisable to ask the Council to re-impose it or not. That question was fully discussed in all its bearings by all the gentlemen who had attended the meetings of the Bench, and all gentlemen intimate with the nature and working of the tax—how it had worked and what its effects were,—how the community were oppressed with it,—how it was felt to be a great burden on the middle classes of the community, who had to pay besides the Imperial License Tax. Many people thought that it was an imposition—and did not see the difference between the Imperial and Municipal License Taxes, and moreover it was found to be an unjust tax, bearing heavily on the people—("no, no)—and the Bench came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to re-impose that tax. It had been proposed by these at a sort of trial, and was limited to a period of three years; that is to end now, and the Bench thought it advisable to let it die the death it deserves, and that it should not be re-imposed. (Applause.) That is all right and proper; I don't quarrel about it—(a laugh)—I voted for that resolution. The Bench then having passed that resolution that one source of income which yielded about four lakhs. (Mr. Connon—No; not so much.) Well, between three and four lakhs. Thus there clearly is a deficiency to that extent—an annual deficit of three or four lakhs—and notwithstanding that the municipal expenditure has been curtailed that deficit still stands over to be supplied. The necessity, therefore, is urgent and immediate; you want for next year a sum of three or four lakhs of rupees to meet the expenditure. The Municipal Commissioner in his budget says that he has framed it with every reduction possible; he has not provided for any new works, seeing that the municipal finances are not in such a state as to provide for new works; he has only provided for work actually needed, and which cannot be dispensed with; and for that reason he states in his budget that after providing for every contingency there is a deficiency of 3½ lakhs, which amount of money he wants for municipal expenditure. So, unless you show that that is not wanted and that the municipal expenditure for next year by four lakhs, clearly you want four lakhs of rupees for municipal expenditure. You cannot put off that question; the Municipality is in want, the money ought to be forthcoming, and it is your duty to provide for that. (Mr. Sorabjee—Raise the house-tax.) Well, that is a proposition which we will consider when the budget comes on for discussion, and I think it will be shown to the satisfaction of the majority that it is not advisable to raise the house-tax. (Applause.) Arguments and proof will be forthcoming as to the extent to which the house-tax should be levied, and whether or not it will be desirable to propose additional burdening. However, I will not go into that; that is a question which will come on immediately after this is settled. But the present state of matters is that there being a deficit in the municipal finances to the amount of 3½ or 4 lakhs, you want money, and it must be supplied immediately. Therefore the preamble of the bill which was framed and proposed originally for an urgent want has been modified and altered, and very properly so, and it now stands in this form:—

Whereas it is necessary to provide funds for the deficiency in the revenue of the Municipality of Bombay, caused by the extinction of the license-tax on professions, trades and callings, formerly in force under Section XCVII. of the (Bombay) Municipal Act II. of 1865, the duration of which terminates on the 31st December 1868, and whereas it is further necessary to provide additional funds for municipal purposes within the city of Bombay.

Gentlemen, the necessity for raising money for municipal purposes, which induced this Bench to request a member of the Legislative Council to bring in a bill for raising the income of the Municipality, remains the same, though in an altered form. These means were wanted for drainage and other works, but now the want is more urgent. (Hear, hear.) The former want was one which might perhaps have been postponed. It was a want of some expensive works which it may have been deemed advisable to construct for the Municipality of Bombay. We might have put those off till a more favourable time for raising money was devised, but there is now an immediate want and necessity, and therefore I think the member of Council who was requested by the Bench to bring in a bill is quite justified in altering the preamble of it. (Applause.) That he has done, the bill has now come under consideration, and it is now coming on for the third reading before the Legislative Council; and I think you should allow that bill, gentlemen, to take its course. (Applause; "no, no;" and counter-applause.) You cannot now retrace your steps. (Yes, yes.) You wanted town duties. ("No, no," and applause). You requested a member of Council to be so good as bring in a bill for the levying of municipal duties for municipal purposes, and now you say "It is all wrong, some change has happened, and we don't want town duties." (Hear, hear, and applause.) Gentlemen, you should not be so fickle. (Roars of laughter.) Adhere to your original determination, gentlemen, and let the bill pass with such alterations as it may be deemed by the Legislative Council necessary to make on one or two items. I will show what precautions have been taken lately in the amendment proposed to be made with the view to see if there are any particular items on which town duties are proposed to be levied when they should not. If it is found inexpedient to levy any of the duties, if they would obstruct trade or raise barriers to the importation of the articles proposed to be taxed—if it is found by the Bench that the duty would press heavily on a particular class of people, or would raise the price of the article very much, and that it is not desirable to levy the duty, then the Bench have the power of reducing the rate or not levying any dues at all on that article. (Applause.) I will show you, gentlemen, that there is an important proviso that has been added to the town duties bill which I will bring prominently to your notice, and which takes away the force of most of the objections that can be urged against the bill and the articles proposed to be taxed. The clause I refer to is as follows:—

II. At a special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, to be held according to Section 33 of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865 in October next, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to fix the rates for the said Town Duties to be levied for the year next following, and it shall be lawful for the said Justices further at the special general meeting of Justices in 1870, and in each subsequent year, to fix the rates for the year following after such meeting in respect to any or all the things in the schedule annexed to this Act, provided such rates shall not in any case exceed the rates specified in the said schedule.

Now, the object of this proviso existing can only mean, if it means anything at all, that the bill is to provide money for the current municipal expenditure which is now urgently and immediately required—(Mr. Taylor—"Oh, you told us that before, Mr. Nowrojee") and I laugh)—but if after one year's experience it be found that the duty upon cotton is too heavy then it can be removed. The duty which it is proposed to levy is slight and insignificant, and taking all the circumstances of the cotton trade into consideration will not weigh as much as if a feather were placed in the balance. (Oh, oh.) That is the case taking into consideration the facts of the trade, for the price of cotton is not determined by the labour which the ryot bestows to produce it nor by the cost of transit nor by the number of dues levied on it in the country where it grows,—(hear, hear, oh, oh, and applause)—or in the other towns and places through which it passes on its way from Bombay. The trader and the gentlemen familiar with the cotton trade know very well that they cannot object to that—(applause)—that does not affect the cotton trade. (Hear, hear.) The prosperity of the cotton trade, gentlemen, depends on America, the quantity produced there and sent thence to Great Britain. That is the country that moulds and affects the price of cotton, which goes up from £5 to £10 or £30 per bale—("quotation")—according to the supply and demand that America is able to export. Gentlemen, this discussion of a duty on cotton is all talk; it is arguing on a mere theoretical principle to say that this slight duty will hamper trade or be a burden to the cotton trade With all due respect to the judgment of those who thus argue, I am thankful of opinion that this duty will not affect the trade of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Though you impose an insignificant duty on cotton you will not raise the price of cotton by a rupee; but if the mail next day states that there is a failure in America or a fall in the value of cotton at Liverpool that will affect the price of cotton. This insignificant duty that you will levy is very small. It is preposterous, gentlemen to think that that will hamper the trade of Bombay—(laughter),—when the trade has not been hampered, when the price of cotton was Rs. 100 a bale or Rs. 80 a bale, and now it is more than double and treble that amount; and when the American war——

Mr. Taylor—Mr. Chairman, he is just taking up time; he told us that before.

Mr. Nowrojee—Gentlemen I think cotton is a fair article on which to levy an insignificant and inappreciable duty for the benefit of the Municipality of Bombay—(hear, hear),—which is the great emporium of the cotton trade of Western India, in fact of India. (A voice—"oh, of the world," and laughter.) The prosperity of the cotton trade in Bombay is owing to its position, to the mercantile enterprise of Bombay; and, gentlemen, if for the wants of Bombay you impose a small insignificant duty, why that will not affect the cotton trade, nor obstruct the trade of Bombay. But in discussing this and other inobjectionable duties which you could levy, and it would bring in a respectable amount for municipal improvements. (Hear, hear.) It has been reported, and it has been said at this meeting, that even if the bill passes the third stage of its reading before the Legislative Council, it may be vetoed. I have been informed, gentlemen, His Excellency the Governor did not intend to say that he would veto the bill. He had objections, he had conscientious objections, and expressed them to us, but I don't think he intended to state that he would veto the bill. I believe he was misunderstood. Let not that misapprehension deter you from allowing the bill to pass, and obtain a respectable amount for the municipal expenditure by a small, insignificant, trifling duty on cotton. Well, gentlemen, with regard to opium, I am afraid that item must be given up, because we cannot help it. (A laugh). It has been shown before the Legislative Council that the Imperial Government thinks they have a right to levy every tittle on opium, and as they would not allow an insignificant trifle to be levied on it for the municipal purposes of Bombay, we have no right to that. (A laugh.) But with regard to the others, they are unobjectionable. It is urged that a duty on wines and spirits would press heavily on the harbour people—sailors, ship-captains, and others. (A laugh). But, gentlemen, I think these bring their stock with them from England. I think they don't get it here, but are independent of Bombay. They come to our harbour and avail themselves of the facilities of our harbour, and of our town and port, and they should not grudge the money to pay for municipal improvements; and if they find our wines and beer too dear on account of this for their trifling duty, then they had better bring supplies from England in their ships. (A laugh.) Then as to travellers. It has been said these would have to pay a little more in Bombay. Well, gentlemen, if travellers come to Bombay for the purpose of enjoying residence here, they should pay the price of the articles: they should not be indignant on account of the price of the wine and the beer they drink in Bombay. (A laugh.) With regard to the main principle of taxation which Mr. Foggo has mentioned, and which is to the effect that the necessaries of life should be exempted from such taxation, I entirely agree. (Hear, hear.) I say that the necessaries of life should be exempted from taxation. I agree with him in that respect, and think that if we levy any slight duty, however slight, on these, the people, shop-keepers and others engaged in that trade will try to raise the price and screw out a great deal from us merely on account of this paltry tax that the Municipality has imposed. Therefore, gentlemen, I entirely agree with Mr. Foggo in the view he takes, that the necessaries of life should be exempted from taxation. It has been contended that ghee is a necessary of life. (Laughter). If it is to be argued which are the necessaries of life, let the question be deferred and argued *pro* and *con*, in which category we shall include each. Let that be argued in the Legislative Council, and if it be found that ghee should be classed among the necessaries of life I have no doubt the Legislative Council will take that out of the schedule. But with regard to sugar and the other articles, excepting iron and steel, I think there could be no better classification. And as the bill has reached its third stage, I don't think we should interfere when we consider the circumstances under which we are placed—that we are requiring three or four lakhs for our urgent and immediate wants—that the money must be forthcoming for that purpose from some source or other—and that this, the source from which it was resolved some time since that money should be levied for municipal purposes is the best source we can find. The people are groaning, gentlemen, under the burdens of direct taxation. (Applause, and "No.") Let us now resolve to levy no more of these on the people trodden down by taxation; let us release them from their burdens, and resort to indirect taxation. I appeal to you, gentlemen, you as men of business, watching the interests of the different classes of Bombay whom you represent, have consulted the interests of the community,—I mean the great mass, which is the native community. (Mr. Taylor—"You mean the landlords," and laughter.) I have taken the means of inviting suggestions from every class, and consulting them on the subject of these proposed duties, and proceeding upon this method of taxation, and I find the majority of the natives of all classes do not object to a slight duty on these articles as proposed to be levied. (Applause, and a voice, "Of course they don't.") Gentlemen, I therefore earnestly entreat you not to interfere with this bill, not to stop it, or prevent its being carried. Now, after having deliberately resolved that it should be brought in—of course for a want that has not now supplanted by a greater want—allow it to be carried with such modifications as it may be deemed necessary to make. Therefore, I will move an amendment to this effect:—

That while it is not expedient to levy any tax upon goods merely passing through Bombay in transit, and not breaking bulk therein, nor changing hands, it is the opinion of the Bench that to meet the exceptional requirements of the island, and to perfect its conservancy, it is necessary to supplement the present direct rates upon property by taxes upon commodities such as are contemplated by the Town Dues Bill now before the Legislative Council, which should be asked to proceed therewith as soon as possible.

Mr. Sorabjee That is all against your own speech: that proposes there should be no transit duties.

Mr. Nowrojee—No: no transit dues.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that he had been requested to second the amendment proposed by Mr. Nowrojee, and he felt considerable pleasure in doing so; but after the able and eloquent remarks which they had heard from the mover of the amendment, there was little left for him to say except to make a few remarks which had occurred to him. The Hon'ble Mr. Brown and Mr. Foggo had both said that the Bench of Justices recommended the Legislature to pass the Town Dues Bill now before the Legislative Council in a weak moment, but he would prosently show that it was not so. He himself was a member of the Committee which recommended the measure, and was present at the meeting of the Justices which approved of it, and well remembered all about it. The Hon'ble Mr. Brown was also a member of the Committee, and he did his best to thwart the views of the Committee, and also strongly opposed at the meeting of the Bench. The Justices present at the meeting, as would be seen by the records of the Bench, were forty-five in number, which was about the average attendance at the Bench meetings; and after a good deal of discussion, they voted for the levying of town dues such as were contemplated by the bill now before the Legislative Council. Was that recommending the measure in a weak moment?—No. The Bench arrived at the resolution after grave deliberation and mature consideration. (Hear, hear). It was true that the same necessity which gave birth to the measure did not now exist, but the question of the present day was whether a necessity does or does not exist for opening fresh sources of income. The Municipal license-tax had been condemned, and its place must be supplied. Not only that, but last year the License Tax was estimated to yield four lakhs, and the recovery had only amounted to two lacs and a-half, so that they should have a deficiency of a lakh and a-half from that source, which must be provided for this year. There was also a deficiency of Rs. 1,60,000 in the Halalcore Cess. For one of the works alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Brown, the overbridges, the loan had to be paid off—(hear, hear,)—as well as the loan on account of the markets. They must now not only provide for such overestimates, but fill up the gap created by the abolition of the license-tax. He very much feared that another lakh and-a-half of rupees would have to be found should the house-rate be reduced to 5 per cent. He himself had such a proposition to make, and notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, he could say that he would prove to those who would consider the subject fairly, and without prejudice, that the house rate, as it now stood, was rather high; but he would say all that he had to say on the subject at the proper time. The necessity for fresh sources of taxation having been established, the question now for consideration before the Bench was from what sources the deficit should be supplied. For his own part he thought that it would be best met by the Town Dues Bill. (Hear, hear.) A great deal of opposition had been offered to this bill, but the amendment as it stood, and which he again read, would, he thought, disarm the opposition completely on the subject of what they called transit duties. After this amendment was passed, they should no longer be likened to the Robber Chief, levying black-mail upon the goods passing through his country. These duties had been called "Transit Duties," but they were not transit duties in the strict sense of the word. All duties which they wanted to levy were for service done to certain articles of trade. (Hear, hear.) For instance cotton. Everybody knew the services which the Police and the Fire Brigade was making to this cotton. Mr. Alfred Edgington, who was present, could tell them what trouble the Police had to undergo on account of cotton, and the immense quantity of which lay on the depôt on the Esplanade. (A voice—"Well, they pay for it.") After some further remarks on this subject, he said that he would not insult the intelligence of the Justices by dwelling at great length upon the point. As for the other articles of the schedule, the mover of the amendment had said enough to convince them that there were no objections to their being taxed. The schedule to the Town Dues Bill was unobjectionable, because the necessaries of life were not included therein. He would refer to ghee. Was ghee a necessary of life? (Laughter.) He thought not. On this point he would quote no less an authority than his friend Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee himself.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mundlick—Mr. Sorabjee is not an authority on the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dosabhoy said that might be so, but Mr. Sorabjee's intimate knowled

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.

The "Levant Herald" (of the 30th ult.) gives the following details of the late conspiracy:—"On Friday, Mr. Condouri, a Russian subject, and Mr. Altindji, a rayah, both intimate friends, were arrested at San Stefano by order of the Porte, and were brought handcuffed to the Stamboul Zaptieh—charged, report says, with complicity in a plot to assassinate the Sultan. From the character and antecedents of both, they are about the last of our local Bohemians whom those who know the couple would have mentioned in connection with an offence of such dignified gravity. Mr. Altindji, to be sure, is said to be high in favour with Prince Murad Effendi, to the extent at least of being admitted to play frequent games of tric-trac with His Highness; but, apart from this ground of suspicion, he is about the last of the Armenian race to 'conspire' for anything of weightier import than a palace tradesman's job. As the Minister of Police, however, keeps his own counsel and knows nothing of reporters, the public is left at the mercy of any and every *canard*. The present one receives colour from the fact that several other arrests have been made in Stamboul in connection with the same affair, and that Messrs. C. and A. are lodged, not in the common criminal cells of the Zaptieh, but in the hospital attached to the building, and are specially taken care of by a serjeant and sub-lieutenant of police, who alternately mount guard at their door—a measure of delicate attention which Husni Pasha would not be likely to waste on any mere vulgar misdemeanants. The fact, too, that General Ignatieff has not thrown his ægis over Mr. Condouri encourages the belief that the charge against his protege is something graver than a mere matter of police."

"TO EXCITE SYMPATHY."

On Monday the 5th Oct., Mr. Payne, coroner, held an inquest in the Queen's Bench Military Prison, Borough, touching the suicide of John Murphy, aged 29 years. From the evidence of Captain Claude Clark, the governor of the prison, it appeared that the deceased was a private of the 51st Regiment. He had served in New Zealand. On one occasion he struck his corporal with his clinched fist. He was tried and sentenced to imprisonment. While undergoing his punishment he struck a warder at Aldershott gaol. He was again tried and sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour. On Thursday last he was insubordinate, and he was put on bread and water for 24 hours; that means that he was to get no bread from dinner-time on Thursday until dinner time on Friday. He had said that he wished he was dead, but that was much a frequent phrase of his that no notice was taken of it. While undergoing imprisonment he had to pick oakum. On Friday witness found him hanging in his cell by a rope which he had fastened to one of the window bars. He believed that deceased did not intend to kill himself; he only wanted to excite sympathy. One of the other prisoners had jumped out of a window and broken both his legs. He did that to excite sympathy. The warder, James M'Grath, stated that the deceased said, "The oakum is bad and hard. The work is too much for me." He had to sleep without a bed at night, and he complained of that. On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, witness took him out of his cell and marched him down to where he saw all the other prisoners at breakfast. At that time he had eaten nothing since dinner time on Thursday, and he was to get no bread until 12 o'clock. Witness then put him back in his cell, and at 9 o'clock he was found hanging. A juror said that 24 hours was too long to keep a man without food. Dr. Makelow and the chief warder of the prison said they believed that deceased did not want to kill himself when he hung himself. The doctor said that it was done to get a certificate of madness. The coroner thought that the case was one of suicide, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

In reference to the above the following letter, from the pen we imagine of Dr. W. H. Russell, was addressed to "The Times":—

'Sir,—I have read with indignant disgust the brief report of certain proceedings at a coroner's inquest on the body of a convict soldier in the Queen's Bench Military Prison. The man committed, as the jury under the direction of the coroner found, "suicide while in a state of temporary insanity." It is evident he was of a violent disposition and of an insubordinate temper, but the treatment pursued towards him was quite enough to drive the man mad. For some reason or other, the governor, the warder, and the doctor took up the position that the convict hanged himself "by mistake," and that the process of suspension by a rope to which he subjected himself was performed "to excite sympathy." Among whom? The governor and the warders do not appear to be men likely to be imposed on very easily in that way; with the man's corpse before them, they swore they did not think he wanted to kill himself. They are accustomed to strange measures on the part of their charges, it would seem, for in order to excite that very useless sentiment of sympathy, for "one of the other prisoners had jumped out of a window and broken both his legs. He did that to excite sympathy." No wonder, then, another should hang himself in his cell by a rope from one of the window bars "to excite sympathy" too!

'Now, Sir, I am quite ready to admit that in dealing with violent, insubordinate convicts there is often a necessity arising for the use of very decided measures. But is torture—mental torture—permissible? Is the machinery of the Inquisition necessary in our convict prisons? If proved that a man for being "insubordinate" was starved for 24 hours: from dinner-time on Thursday till dinner-time on Friday he had nothing but water. Now, it is quite probable that his dinner on Thursday was not a very nutritious meal. In this condition he had to pick oakum, which he complained was "too much for him." Well, Sir, all that may have been a sad necessity. But what follows? "On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock," says a warder, "I took him out of his cell and marched him down to where he saw all the other prisoners at breakfast. At that time he had eaten nothing since dinner-time on Thursday, and he was to get no bread till 12 o'clock." I should like to know why what looks like cruelty, and very base and naked cruelty, of this sort was considered necessary. The warder did his work, tortured the famished wretch by the sight of food, and marched him back to his cell. No notice was taken of the man's saying "he wished he was dead;" it was "such a frequent phrase of his," but at 9 o'clock the convict soldier was found hanging, as "he wished" to be; and all the prison authorities seem to care for now is to show, what it is quite out of human power to prove, that "he did it to excite sympathy." Sir, I confess, with me, at least, the wretched man has nearly succeeded, and I think there are others—some, I hope, in power—who will feel inquiry is needed into the system of discipline under which man are driven to break their legs, jump out of windows, and hang themselves "excite sympathy."—Your obedient servant, W. H. R.

'Chelsea, Oct. 7.

From what time does the idea of progress date in England? The question was asked us lately by a friend, and the only answer we could give was that in early English literature, so far as we know it, the idea would be sought for almost in vain. Lamentations over the evils of the present state of things for the time being you can find by the dozen, nay, by the score, longing regrets for the good old times—when things, be it known, were far worse—can be had for the asking; but we do not remember one expression, of the feeling that England is going and must go ahead, unless Fortescue's satisfied contrast of our people with those of France, and Longland's vision of Christ's reign here, are to be included under that head. Harrison, in Elizabeth's time, speaks plainly of the improvement in the condition of the tenants of his day. The Statute of Labourers, &c., in Edward the Third's time, and, later, the numerous statutes and regulations about dress, Longland's complaint of workmen's sauciness, point to a great improvement in poorer men's condition; but it is groaned over, not rejoiced in; the hopeful view of going on is nowhere taken. We should be glad of any correction of our impression by correspondents well read in our early writers.—*Athenæum.*

The House of Columbus at Valladolid.—"My companion was desirous of entering the place, [illegible] therefore knocked at the [illegible] gentleman of respectable [illegible] the door half open, de[illegible] this the house of Colum[illegible]? In the affirmative; then [illegible], the gentleman looking [illegible] we would like to come [illegible] door was not opened for [illegible] were thought to be strang[illegible]ers calling upon the former proprietor. 'The Senors are quite welcome to enter; but Columbus no longer occupies the house, and, in fact, is dead,' replied the gentleman, meantime holding the door firmly in his hand. 'We are aware of the death of Columbus,' we said; 'but we would like to come in, and see his house, and if permitted, to get a rose, or a leaf from his garden, by which to remember our visit.' But still the door did not move, except, perhaps, to narrow the opening so that only the face of the gentleman could be seen. 'The Senors are quite welcome to come in,' he repeated in the same tone of voice; 'but Columbus is dead, and his family no longer occupy the house. As for the garden, like the house, it is mine, and Columbus has absolutely nothing in either.' Having thrown this light upon the condition of the estate, the heirs, the administrators, and the residuary legatees of the deceased Columbus, his polite successor in interest closed the door in our faces, locking it with a loud clank, and departed, leaving us staring at the outer walls."—*J. F. Swift's "Going to Jericho, or Sketches of Travel in Spain and the East."*

Cruelties in Wallachia.—We find the following in a letter dated Pesth, October 3:—"People who hate the Turks for no other reason than that they are Turks give unlimited credit to every story to their disadvantage. When that is the case, why should we not turn the page and look at the other side—why should we not inquire into the character and manners of the so-called oppressed and tyrannised rayas? The 'Monitor,' the official paper of the Wallachian government, published in a recent number a princely decree, by which Julio Falkvinger, director of the Telegraph and Post-office, and D. Pop, prefect of the district Tecucin, were dismissed for having applied torture under circumstances of unheard-of atrocity. So far the official report. Another political paper called 'Trompetta Kar patelor' (the Carpathian Trumpet) gives the following shocking details. A man named Vangeli Balan was beaten with wet ropes on the most delicate parts of his body, and after having been burnt with glowing irons on the soles of the feet, the poor man was kept suspended by a rope beneath the naked arm for four hours, and finally, with the help of a horse, he was dragged along the streets, as Laskar Balan, Nikolas Boban, [illegible] were partly beaten in the way mentioned, partly tortured by having had boiling eggs [illegible] pits. The remainder of the account is [illegible]. Some women suffering in the [illegible] an underwent tortures still more appal[illegible] of these startling details, corroborated by Mr. [illegible] chief of the Cour de Cassation at Fokshan. I would only ask your readers if Turks, the so-called enemies of Christianity, would commit such unheard-of cruelties upon Christians, whether men or women?"

MILDEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER "EXAMINER AND TIMES."

Sir,—In your impression of this day, a correspondent draws attention to this evil, which now constitutes so serious an injury to those interested in shipments to eastern markets, that it certainly is high time some measures were taken to remedy it. I am afraid, however, the combination "W." suggests, would not effect the desired end. A case was tried in a London court last year, which resulted in the merchant's recovering his loss from the manufacturer, but that decision has apparently not been considered one to be safely acted upon as a precedent, seeing that, so far as I know, no other case has been taken into court since; and in the great majority of losses by mildew, there are so many difficulties in the way of procuring indisputable evidence to strengthen a case, that few merchants care to risk the trouble and expense of appealing to the law. As regards insisting on a guarantee from the manufacturer I fear that would be found impracticable. Even supposing goods could be purchased with such an understanding it would be found very difficult to settle the disputes that would inevitably follow, in the event of claims arising; but it is certain that manufacturers would (for once) combine to resist any such innovation, if only on the ground that if they admitted it they might be held responsible for allowances for damages which they were in no way accountable for. I believe that it is quite possible for buyers to ensure themselves or their clients against heavy losses through mildew, by exercising a careful discrimination in the choice of makes, remembering that in piece-goods like other articles, what appears to be "cheap" may in the end turn out to be "nasty" also. The immense losses sustained on account of mildew in 1863 and 1864 were in a measure brought upon merchants by themselves, by their sacrificing the consideration of quality for the sake of buying at low prices, and thus tempting manufacturers to adulterate their productions. This does not, of course, justify the manufacturers in selling a spurious article, but if merchants had been firm in discarding such, the evil of over-sizing would never have become so detrimental both to the morality and the material interests of the trade. Since cotton became cheaper, the quality of our gray goods has certainly improved, and, as I have said, it is now possible for merchants, with the unpleasant experience of the past to guide them, to avoid the risk of losses amounting to 20, 25, or 30 per cent. upon the value of the goods.

But, unfortunately, the most careful examination of samples, and scrutiny of the goods in bulk, do not afford complete security. In some of the Eastern markets, and notoriously at Bombay it has become quite customary to make petty allowance, varying from 3½d. to 6d. per piece, for so-called "mildew," and these occur not alone upon inferior qualities of cloth, but upon fabrics occupying a really high standing in this market, and which sell at relatively high prices. As a consequence, business, which at the time of sale promised to return a profit to the shipper, when the transaction is closed, not unfrequently leaves him nothing, or perhaps results in a positive loss, the margin having been swallowed up in "mildew allowances." Now, the very insignificance of the allowances proves the damage to be very trivial in most cases—certainly not of so serious a character as to be justly called "mildew," which is a term indicating the existence of a fungus that has eaten into, and so rotted, the substance of the cloth. What is it, then? Nothing more, I believe, than the effect of the tight packing now in vogue, and the consequent fermentation of moisture that may lurk in the cloth when packed finds its way to the outer surface, and having no free access to the atmosphere, it then accumulates and forms slight specks or discolorations upon the edges of the pile of cloth nearest to the covering of the bale, but these do not penetrate (in most instances) the interior, nor in any appreciable degree, injure the fabric, and after exposure to the air after the package has been opened the spotting disappears. I believe many merchants of long experience in India state that gray cloth was always more or less liable to this spotting, but until within the past six years such a thing as an allowance for "mildew" was unknown. Then it is a well-known fact that claims for small allowances are rarely heard of except in a falling market. How is this, if the damage be really important? Bales, too, have been returned to England, rejected by the buyers, and the contents have been found uninjured, and frequently not bearing a trace of mildew. It appears to me, therefore, that the plague can only be effectually cured by the importing houses in foreign markets resolutely disallowing any claims unless the cloth is shown to be actually damaged, and rendered less serviceable. At present, if the buyer has made a bad bargain, he takes advantage of the slightest spotting he may find in the packages, to establish a claim for an allowance, and to this (having precedent against them) the sellers are compelled to submit, or the goods are thrown on their hands. I consider this a glaring abuse, and one that calls for combined action on the part of all interested. If our valuable Chamber of Commerce would take up the subject, and use their influence to induce the foreign houses, say at Bombay, to test the right of the native dealers to make these unreasonable claims, in the High Court, an important step in the right direction would be achieved. Until some proper understanding is arrived at as to what is, and what is not, mildew, it will be impossible for shippers to conduct a satisfactory business in gray goods. Hoping the subject will receive further attention, I am, sir, yours respectfully,

B. M. P.

Manchester, October 3rd, 1868.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN ENGLAND.

On October 9 a parliamentary return was published giving the names, objects, and places where business is or was conducted, the date of registration, nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken, number of persons who signed the memorandum of association, the total number of shares taken by the subscribers, amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received, of all joint stock companies formed between the 1st June, 1867, and the 31st May 1868; distinguishing whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also stating how many shareholders there were in each at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up. The number of limited companies in England comprised in this return is 393; and of unlimited companies twelve. In Ireland there were registered within the same period twenty; and in Scotland seventeen limited and four unlimited companies. With respect to the number of shares taken, the number of shareholders at the date of the last return, and the amount of calls made and received, no information is given except in comparatively few cases. A summary which is appended to the return is somewhat interesting as showing the decline in the limited liability fever during the last five years. In 1863 there were 783 companies registered, with a proposed capital of 139,988,242*l.*, in the following year the number increased to 992, with a proposed capital of 237,437,083*l.* 14*s.* Since then the falling off has been rapid, as shown by the following figures:—

	Companies.	Capital.
1865	1,013	£205,391,818
1866	752	76,8.4,823
1867	469	31,444,982
1868 (from Jan. 1 to May 31)	201	13,896,182

A return is also given of the total number registered in the metropolis, or within five miles of the General Post-office. The return was moved for by Mr. Lusk.

The Prince of Anhalt (so states *La Nord*) was going out for a walk the other morning when he was startled by the apparition of a sentinel in a blue tunic and pointed helmet—in fact, in Prussian uniform—on guard. "Sapristi," exclaimed his serene Highness, with a start, "so I have been annexed during the night. Bismarck is quite capable of that sort of thing." However, he sends to inquire, and learns, to his great satisfaction, that he is still the father of the Anhalt peoples. But, then, what is the meaning of this Prussian uniform worn by one of his own soldiers? It appeared that the generalissimo of the Anhalt Hessan Goethen Dechy had thought the change desirable, and had sent this man up as a specimen Perhaps the said warrior was of an economic turn of mind and thought it might save expense to Prussianise the Anhalt army at once. Seeing that the whole duchy measures but twenty-eight square kilometres, its fate is so inevitable that perhaps he was right.

Surgery by Lightning.—A boy of 12, belonging to Korsk (Western Russia), who used to walk with a crutch, on account of anchylosis of the right knee, was on horseback in the fields, when he was overtaken by a violent storm. After a severe clap of thunder the horse ran away, and the boy, completely stunned, fell to the ground. When his senses returned, and he tried to rise, he found that his right leg was gone. His uncle, who had ridden by his side, and his own horse, had disappeared. The poor boy, at first somewhat collapsed, fell asleep. His companion, however, at last returned, after having secured the horse, and on examining his nephew he observed that the right leg was entirely wanting. The boy's shirt and clothes were in shreds, and burned along the seams, and on the body were many scars. The boy was conveyed to the village in a cart, suffering severely in the stumb, and much alarmed at the hemorrhage, which, however, soon stopped. A few days afterwards Dr. Rogo, with found a regular wound as usually made by the amputating knife, surrounded with granulations, and presenting in the centre a few gangrenous spots. The division had been effected by lightning, through the superior extremity of the tibia, the patella and four bones intact. The healing of this wound was very rapid, and by the use of ordinary means. The severed leg was found on the grass several days after the accident, just where the boy had been thrown from his horse. It was quite dried up, and emitted no smell, the tibia being quite black, and stripped half down the leg. These facts are mentioned in the *Berl. Klin. Woch.*, No. 21, 1868, and guaranteed by Dr. Sycyanko.—*Lancet.*

Mr. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The following address has been issued by Mr. Disraeli to the electors of the county of Buckingham:—

"Gentlemen,—Since I last addressed you, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the retirement of an illustrious statesman, to intrust to me the chief conduct of public affairs.

"Having enjoyed the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for 20 years, during which we worked together in a harmony never interrupted, I was thoroughly acquainted with his policy, and I have pursued that policy without deviation. I may, therefore, in asking a renewal of your political support, take a general view of the conduct of affairs since the accession of the Conservative Government to office in 1866.

"The question of Parliamentary Reform had, then, for a long series of years disquieted the country and embarrassed and enfeebled successive Administrations, which had failed to lead it to any happy conclusion. We were of opinion that this state of affairs should terminate; and by a series of measures, in the course of two years, we brought about a settlement of the question, broad in its principles, large and various in its provisions, but, as we believe, in unison with the character of the country, and calculated to animate the spirit of the community and add strength and stability to the State.

"The conduct of foreign affairs has obtained the sympathy and confidence of the various Courts and Powers; the just influence of England has been established, and it has been used for the maintenance of peace and the interests of civilization.

"The legacy of insult and difficulty which had been left us in Abyssinia could only be successfully encountered by a responsibility from which we did not shrink. The result of the Expedition to that country vindicated the honour of the Crown and the cause of humanity and justice, and it obtained for Her Majesty's forces the admiring respect of Europe.

"When we acceded to office the state of the navy was one which occasioned serious anxiety; the fortresses on which the late Ministry had expended millions were without artillery; the British soldier was armed with inferior weapons; and the military service of the country so unpopular that, if no change had been devised, we might have been driven to the principle of a conscription. At present, it cannot be denied that the strength of the navy is materially increased, the defences of the country much advanced, the soldier admirably armed, and enlistment become so popular that not only is the voted number of our forces no longer in arrear, but many thousand veterans, who were about to claim their discharge, have remained in the army. Such great results have, of course, not been obtained without an increase of our expenditure; but the expenditure has been on objects of the first necessity; and, while it has been defrayed without adding to our taxation, it has entailed no burden on posterity.

"Economy does not consist in the reckless reduction of Estimates. On the contrary, such a course almost necessarily tends to increased expenditure. There can be no economy where there is no efficiency. And to secure efficiency you must be vigilant in administrative improvement. Influenced by these views, Her Majesty's Government, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War-office, commenced a considerable reform during the last Session in the administration of the army, which will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

"Great public advantage may be anticipated from this measure, and the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit. This revision will assist that retrenchment which the pressing exigencies of the public service have alone prevented.

"In the government of Ireland we had to encounter a dark conspiracy of foreign military adventurers, acting on the morbid imagination of a limited portion of our Irish fellow-subjects, and whose active combinations, had they been successful, would have led to general disorganization and plunder; that conspiracy has been baffled in every instance and in every quarter, by vigilance and firmness, which, being the consequence of conscious power and not of panic, have led to no unnecessary severity, so that even the discomfited have admitted that their treatment has not been marked by vengeance or cruelty.

"Notwithstanding this untoward state of affairs we have pursued towards Ireland that wise policy of sympathy and conciliation which has been followed by all parties in the State for the last 30 years. Justice has never in that country been administrated with more impartiality; and, whether with respect to the tenure of land or the facilities for education, we will continue to give our earnest consideration to every suggestion which is consistent with the rights of property, and with the maintenance of our Protestant institutions.

"In this state of affairs we had reason to hope, and it was generally contemplated by the country, that we might have tranquilly wound up the business of the late Session, and then asked, according to the provisions of the great statute which we had just passed, the public verdict on our conduct. Had it been propitious, we might, by the favour of the Sovereign, have continued to serve Her Majesty, and enjoyed an opportunity of effecting those legal and social improvements which are so much required, and to the necessity of which we had proved we were not insensible. Had the verdict been adverse, we should have retired from office without a murmur, conscious that, when we had the opportunity, we had endeavoured to do our duty, and still prepared, as representing one of the great parties of the State, to co-operate with our rivals in public life for the public good.

"This, the natural current of events, was to be interrupted. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons seized the occasion of an expiring Parliament, which had proclaimed its inadequate representation of the country, to recommend a change of the fundamental laws of the realm, and to propose a dissolution of the union between Church and State.

"Her Majesty's Government offered, and will offer, to this policy an uncompromising resistance. The connexion of religion with the exercise of political authority is one of the main safeguards of the civilization of man. It instils some sense of responsibility even into the depositories of absolute power. But, under any circumstances, the absence of severance of such a tie will lower the character and duties of Government, and tend to the degradation of society.

"But it is urged that, in the present instance the application of the new policy is only to be partial, and that only one portion of Her Majesty's dominions—Ireland—is for the present to be submitted to the revolution; and on this plea, that in Ireland the members of the Established Church form only a minority of the population.

"If this numerical test is to be accepted, its application cannot be limited to Ireland; and if, in a country of entire toleration, a local instead of an imperial gauge be adopted, the religious integrity of the community will be soon frittered away.

"Instead of Ireland being made an exception to the fundamental condition of our Constitution, there are many secondary reasons why the Established Church should be maintained in that country.

"Its subversion would aggravate religious hostility and party rancour; would suppress a resident class of men whose social virtues are conducive, as all agree, to the welfare of the country; and would further diminish the security of property in a land where its tenure and enjoyment are not as unquestioned as they hitherto have been in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

"But even in Great Britain the spoliation of the Church in Ireland would not be without its effect. Confiscation is contagious, and when once a community has been seduced into plunder its predatory acts have seldom been single. "There are, however, even weighter reasons why this new policy should be resisted.

"The religious liberty which all Her Majesty's subjects now happily enjoy is owing to the Christian Church in this country having accepted the principles of the Reformation, and recognized the supremacy of the Sovereign as the representative of the State, not only in matters temporal, but in matters ecclesiastical. This is the stronghold of our spiritual freedom. So long as there is in this country the connexion, through the medium of a Protestant Sovereign, between the State and the national Church, religious liberty is secure.

"That security is now assailed by various means and on different pleas; but amid the discordant activity of many factions there moves the supreme purpose of one power. The philosopher may flatter himself he is advancing the cause of enlightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipations of the downfall of ecclesiastical systems. These are transient efforts—vain and passing aspirations. The ultimate triumph, were our Church to fall, would be to that Power which would substitute for the authority of our Sovereign the supremacy of a foreign Prince; to that Power with whose tradition, learning, discipline, and organization our Church alone has, hitherto, been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people.

"I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

"B. DISRAELI.

"Downing-street, Oct 1."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 1r. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 1r. 11 1/4d. "
3 do. ... ...at 1r. 11 3/16d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1r. 11 1/8d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1r. 11 1/16d. "
On demand ... ...at 1r. 11d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1r. 10 15/16d. "
Circular Notes ..... 1r. 10½d. "
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..... BOMBAY.....
MADRAS..... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA..... LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11 1/4 "
2 do. 1/11 3/16 "
1 do. 1/11 1/8 "
do. 1/11 1/16 "
On demand 1/11 "
On Scotland 1/11 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon which portion the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 4 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £50 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. do. ..... 1s. 11 /8d. "
" 3 do. do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do. do. ..... 1s. 11d. "
" 1 do. do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. ... ... 4 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 3 "
3 do. ... ... 2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in cash, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/3d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ... ...at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do. do. ... ...at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. do. ... ...at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
1 do. do. ... ...at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ...at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hemein the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,100
RESERVE FUND .....£38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Conper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., M. P., Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREME, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCH.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy..... 'Otard Dupuy & Co.' Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.... 'Dunville's V.R.' " 18 "
Clarets..... 'St. Julien' ..... " 18 "
Do. ..... 'Lormont' ..... " 12 "
Austrian Wines, Red and White
Vosluer... ... ... Rs. 18 to 23 "
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Port..... .....Rs. 30 per Dozen.
" Sherry..... " 30 "
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien... " 13 "
" " St. Estephe " 17 "
" " Do. in Wood " 200 per Barrel.
" Brandy ..... " 16 per Dozen.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—

Best Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.
Do. Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.
Do. Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.
Jules Mumm's Cham pagne, Quarts Rs. 34 per doz.
Do. do do. Pints... " 17 doz.
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co..... " 14 per doz.
Guinnes' Porter in Pints and Quarts.
Henry Mouni's Brandy No. 1, at Rs. 22 per doz.
Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE APPOO.
No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts.....at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts..... " 20 "
Do. Moselle .....Qts..... " 42 "
Do. Brandy